

Sept 13, 1598

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Philip II of Spain

Philip II died.

1598

Safavids of Persia move their  
capital to ISFAHAN

1598

## Edict of Nantes

- ① France remained a Catholic State
- ② Huguenots to have religious tolerance.

France had taken exception to certain of the decrees of the Council of Trent

1598

Peace of Vervins.  
Edict of Nantes

1598 Henry IV issues Edit of Nantes.

Henry IV of France, a leader of Protestant Huguenots, having saved his own life during the St. Bartholomew massacre of 1572 by announcing his conversion to Roman Catholicism, spent 4 years in the Louvre as a virtual prisoner of the court. On his release in 1576 he returned to Protestantism. But 4 yrs later, after ascending the French throne in 1589, he once again publicly embraced

Rome, to the delight of the Paris mob. "Paris," he said privately, "is well worth a mass."

The Huguenots' reward was the Edict of Nantes, by which the Wars of Religion were finally brought to an end. Protestants were given full liberty of conscience and private worship, together with freedom of worship in those towns, about 200, where they had previously enjoyed it. The right was extended to new towns and to the estates of Protestant nobles. The Edict, a milestone in the growth of religious toleration in Europe, remained until revoked by Louis XIV in 1685.

1598

In Russia the last ruler of  
the house of Rurik, Feodor, the  
son of Ivan the Terrible,  
died

1598

Japan: Hideyoshi died, after capturing Seoul. His policy of expansion is dropped

Sweden: Sigismund retires to Poland leaving Charles governor

Russia: Tsar Feodor died; Boris Godunov Tsar.

Henry IV makes peace of Vervins with Philip; issues Edict of Nantes.



securing Huguenot liberties,

Apr 13, 1598

King Henry IV of France endorsed  
the Edict of Nantes which granted  
rights to the Protestant Huguenots.  
The edict was abrogated in 1685  
by King Louis XIV, who declared  
France entirely Catholic again.